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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this guide is to provide basic factual information about the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC), its data base, its operation, and its functions. It is intended for libraries which have not yet participated in OCLC, but would be useful as a reference guide in all libraries. Presented in question and answer form, the guide consists of three parts: part one describes OCLC as an organization; part two discusses its online data base; and part three provides information on the use of OCLC by libraries. A selected reading list and appendix outlining OCLC charges and pricing are attached. (Author/KP)

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QUESTION AND ANSWER GUIDE TO OCLC

Prepared by

Sidney S. C. Yen

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

General Library
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, N. M.
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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this guide is to provide the reader with basic factual information about OCLC, its data base, its operation and its functions. It is intended primarily for use by libraries which have not yet participated in OCLC and wish to know more about it. This guide can also be used as a reference tool in all kinds of libraries.

OCLC has been in existence since 1967, but it did not become widely used among libraries across the country until 1974. Since that time, more and more libraries outside of Ohio have become participants of OCLC system. And since that time, a large number of articles on OCLC have appeared in library literature. However, to my knowledge, there has never been a concise and handy guide to OCLC operations, which is the reason for this work.

This guide is in question and answer form and consists of three parts. Part one describes OCLC as an organization; part two discusses its on-line data base; and part three provides information on OCLC's use by libraries. This guide also includes an appendix and a selected reading list.

OCLC since its founding in July 1967 has grown from a statewide computerized library center to a coast to coast network and may very well become a national computerized library center. Today there are more than 1,200 libraries in 44 States participating in the system and nearly 2,000 OCLC cathode ray tube terminals are in operation. Each week approximately 240,000 books are cataloged by participating libraries, and more than 1.5 million catalog cards are produced. At present, the on-line data base contains more than 3.3 million monographic records and 206,000 serials

records.

The value of OCLC to libraries across the country has been enormous. In the future, the impact of OCLC will even be greater, particularly after new OCLC on-line services are fully developed and implemented. The new services will consist of acquisition transactions, interlibrary loan communications, remote catalog access and circulation control, and retrieval by subject.

OCLC: GENERAL INFORMATION

What is OCLC?

OCLC has been widely known as Ohio College Library Center for many years. It is a non-profit corporation chartered by the State of Ohio on July 6, 1967 in order to establish, maintain and operate a computerized, regional library center to serve the academic libraries of Ohio. On December 20, 1977, Ohio membership adopted a new governance structure for the Center and, at the same time, changed the name to OCLC, Inc. The "OCLC" in OCLC, Inc. is not an acronym and does not stand for anything.

How did the change come about?

On November 7, 1975, Ohio membership voted in favor of a resolution directing the Board of Trustees to study the advisability of extending membership to libraries outside the State of Ohio. Pursuant to the resolution, the Board appointed an Advisory Council in July 1976 to select, guide and direct a consulting firm in a study of the Center's governance. Subsequently the Council selected the firm of Arthur D. Little, Inc. to conduct the study. The study was completed in November 1977 and was approved by the Advisory Council and the Board of Trustees. On December 20, 1977, at the 11th Annual Meeting of the Ohio College Library Center in Columbus, Ohio, Ohio members adopted the new governance structure recommended by Arthur D. Little, Inc. The members also amended the Articles of Incorporation and Code of Regulations of the Ohio College Library Center, reconstituting it as OCLC, Inc.

What other changes did the new governance structure bring beside name change?

Prior to December 20, 1977, only Ohio libraries were eligible for

membership of OCLC. With the adoption of the new governance structure, OCLC has extended its membership to all libraries participating in the OCLC system wherever they may be. The new governance also allows the Board of Trustees to increase its members from nine to fifteen. In addition, OCLC will establish a new entity, the OCLC Users Council, that consists of individuals elected by participating libraries.

What is the purpose of OCLC?

OCLC's Long-Range Plan, which was included in the 1977/78 Budget, states: "the purpose of OCLC is to promote the evolution of library use, of libraries themselves, and of librarianship."

What are the long-range goals of OCLC?

OCLC's Long-Range Plan lists the following as its long-range goals: (1) to increase availability of library resources to library patrons; (2) to lower the rate of rise of library per-unit costs; (3) to furnish patrons and library staff with information when and where they need it; (4) to enable patrons to receive personalized service; and (5) to provide management information.

What are the objectives of OCLC for the next three years (1978-1980)?

The objectives of OCLC for the next three years, as stated in the Long-Range Plan, are as follows: (1) to require every library on the system to participate in the union catalog and shared cataloging function; (2) to encourage each institution on the system to participate also in the acquisitions function; (3) to make available the interlibrary loan function to participating libraries; (4) to make available the serials control function

to participating libraries; and (5) to schedule and balance growth of the system to arrive at integrated achievement of objectives.

What are the objectives to be achieved three years hence?

OCLC's Long-Range plan calls for the use of new high-speed computer technology and a new organization of units of computer processing at the end of the first three years. With the new technology, OCLC will be able to achieve two additional objectives: (1) to make available a public service function to participating libraries; and (2) to make available a circulation control function to participating libraries.

What is OCLC's organizational structure?

OCLC is governed by a 15-member Board of Trustees. Under the Board is an Executive Director and an Associate Executive Director. There are five divisions under the Office of Executive Director: Administration and Finance Division, Computer Facilities Division, Research and Development Division, Library Systems Division, and Library Users Division.

Where is OCLC located?

The central office of OCLC and its computer facilities are located at 1125 Kinnear Road Columbus, Ohio 43212. It has a users'support center in California which is called OCLC/Western Service Center and it is located Ninth and Dartmouth, Claremont, California 91711.

What is the OCLC system?

The OCLC system is a computerized on-line library support system developed by OCLC. This system is capable of performing numerous functions

such as searching, cataloging, catalog card production, alphabetizing, interlibrary loan communication, serials check-in, and many other library functions. Libraries across the country are able to gain access to millions of cataloging records in the OCLC data base and perform various functions at a much faster speed and lower cost through the use of computer terminals.

What are the operating hours of OCLC on-line system?

The on-line system is available from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, and from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on Saturdays.

What publications does OCLC publish regularly?

OCLC has had numerous publications in the past. Those that are published regularly are: (1) OCLC Newsletter, and (2) OCLC Annual Report. Both of these publications are distributed free of charge to participating libraries. Individuals who wish to obtain a copy of above publications may send their requests to OCLC, Columbus, Ohio.

The Library Systems Division of OCLC also issues its Technical Bulletin regularly to inform users on technical matters.

OCLC DATA BASE

How many cataloging records are in the OCLC data base?

As of January 31, 1978, the OCLC data base contained approximately 3.3 million monographic records, more than 206,000 serials records, and some 8,000 records for other formats such as maps, audio-visual materials, sound recordings and music scores.

How many new cataloging records are added each week to the data base?

The number of records added each week ranges from 15,000 to 20,000. Participating libraries contributed about 80-90% of the total, while the remaining came from the Library of Congress MARC Distribution Services. MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging) records are those cataloging records prepared by the Library of Congress and distributed on magnetic tape every week to OCLC and other subscribers. The following statistics show the weekly activities of OCLC system (January 29 - February 4, 1978)

OCLC System Performance 1978 January 29 - February 4

253,787	Total books cataloged
17,171	Total catalog records input at terminals
1,082	MARC II records inserted in on-line catalog
1,797,266	Catalog cards produced
3,604,078*	Highest OCLC control number in system
87hrs	System scheduled
95.9**	Percent time available during scheduled hours
1,934	Terminals installed as of 1978 January 29

What records are generally not available in the data base?

At present, cataloging records for most non-Roman alphabets materials, such as Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, have been excluded from the data base. Some records in these languages appear, however, in romanized form.

What is the scope of Library of Congress MARC records according to language?

Prior to 1973, Library of Congress MARC records were confined to English language material only. In 1973, it was expanded to French; in 1975 to German, Spanish, and Portuguese; and in 1976 to Italian, Dutch, and Scandinavian. In 1977, it included all Roman-alphabet cataloging. Materials in non-Roman alphabets will be added in the next three years.

What is the make-up of cataloging records in the OCLC data base according to language?

At the end of June 1974, OCLC did an analysis of the number of languages represented by records in the data base. In all, there were 135 languages, with English accounting for the vast majority (87.67%) The following table contains the eleven most frequent languages constituting 99.46% of the file.

Language	Code	Count	Percent of Total Records
1. English	ENG	815,634	87.67
2. German	GER	34,832	3.73
3. French	FRE	33,490	3.61
4. Spanish	SPA	22,993	2.47
5. Italian	ITA	7,544	0.81
6. Portuguese	POR	2,949	0.32
7. Latin	LAT	2,440	0.26
8. Russian	RUS	1,705	0.18
9. Dutch	DUT	1,521	0.16
10. Polish	POL	1,245	0.13
11. Indonesian	IND	1,146	0.12
		925,499.	99.46

What is the make-up of cataloging records in the OCLC data base according to imprint date?

OCLC's on-line catalog contains bibliographic records for monographs printed from the time of Gutenburg to the present. About 65 percent of the bibliographic records in the on-line catalog bear imprint dates later than 1961, while the remainder of the records span five centuries of publishing. OCLC's on-line catalog contained approximately 3,000,000 records at the time the statistics below were gathered.

OCLC ON-LINE CATALOG: MONOGRAPH STATISTICS 1977 July 12

Imprint Date	Number of LC Records	Number of Records Input by Participating Libraries	Total Records	Percent of Total Monographs
1450-1500	0	103	103	.003
1501-1600	33	1,539	1,572	.059
1601-1700	136	4,602	4,738	.178
1701-1800	456	15,119	15,575	.587
1801-1900	3,130	166,645	169,775	6.403
1901-1950	7,336	481,909	489,245	18.452
1951-1960	10,089	228,970	239,059	9.016
1961-1970	276,464	448,373	724,837	27.338
1971-1980	449,027	557,426	1,006,453	37.959
TOTALS	746,671	1,904,686	2,651,357	

OCLC'S USE BY LIBRARIES

How many libraries are participants of OCLC system?

As of October 1977, there were 1,133 libraries in 44 States participating in OCLC system. A breakdown by network is as follows:

Name of Networks	Number of Libraries
Amigos Bibliographic Council (AMIGOS)	96
Bibliographic Center for Research (BCR)	70
Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area (CAPCON)	14
Cooperative College Library Center (CCLC)	33
Five Associated University Libraries (FAUL)	6
Federal Libraries Experiment in Cooperative Cataloging (FLECC)	81
Illinois Bibliographic Data Base Service (ILLINET)	70
Indiana Cooperative Library Service Authority (INCOLSA)	43
Midwest Region Library Network (MIDLNET)	11
Minnesota Interlibrary Telecommunication Exchange (MINITEX)	30
Michigan Library Consortium (MLC)	52
Nebraska Library Commission (NEBASE)	10
New England Information Network (NELINET)	111
Ohio College Library Center (OCLC)	105
Pennsylvania Area Library Network (PALINET)	132
Pittsburgh Regional Library Center (PRLC)	34
Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET)	167
State University of New York (SUNY)	122
OCLC Western Service Center (WESTERN)	28
Wisconsin Library Consortium (WLC)	17
INDEPENDENT (No Network Affiliation)	8

Where are OCLC participating libraries located?

The map below shows the approximate location of institutions participating in OCLC's on-line system.

OCLC Members and Affiliates

Dots indicate approximate location of institutions participating in OCLC's on-line system.

How can a library participate in OCLC?

A library wishes to participate in OCLC on-line system should contact OCLC affiliated network or consortium in your area if there is one. If not,

contact the Library Systems Division of OCLC in Columbus, Ohio, or, if your library is located in California, Nevada, Oregon, or Washington, contact OCLC/Western Service Center, Ninth and Dartmouth, Claremont, California.

What is the major consideration before participating in OCLC?

The major consideration is the cost. The minimum annual cost of tying into OCLC is approximately $4,000.00. It has also been suggested that a library should have an annual acquisition rate of at least 2,500 titles before it can be effectively participate in OCLC.

What specific costs are involved in order to become OCLC participant?

The costs for OCLC participants vary from network to network. In general, a participant has two cost elements to consider: start-up costs and operating costs. Start-up costs include telephone line costs, terminal financing, terminal installation, catalog card profiling, and operating manuals. On-going operating costs include the user rates for the cataloging and serials control functions and catalog cards costs. (A summary of OCLC charges for fiscal year 1976/77 is appended to this guide. Except for a small increase in the charge for cataloging in the Ohio inclusive first-time-use charge, there are no other scheduled price increases for OCLC products and processes in 1977/78)

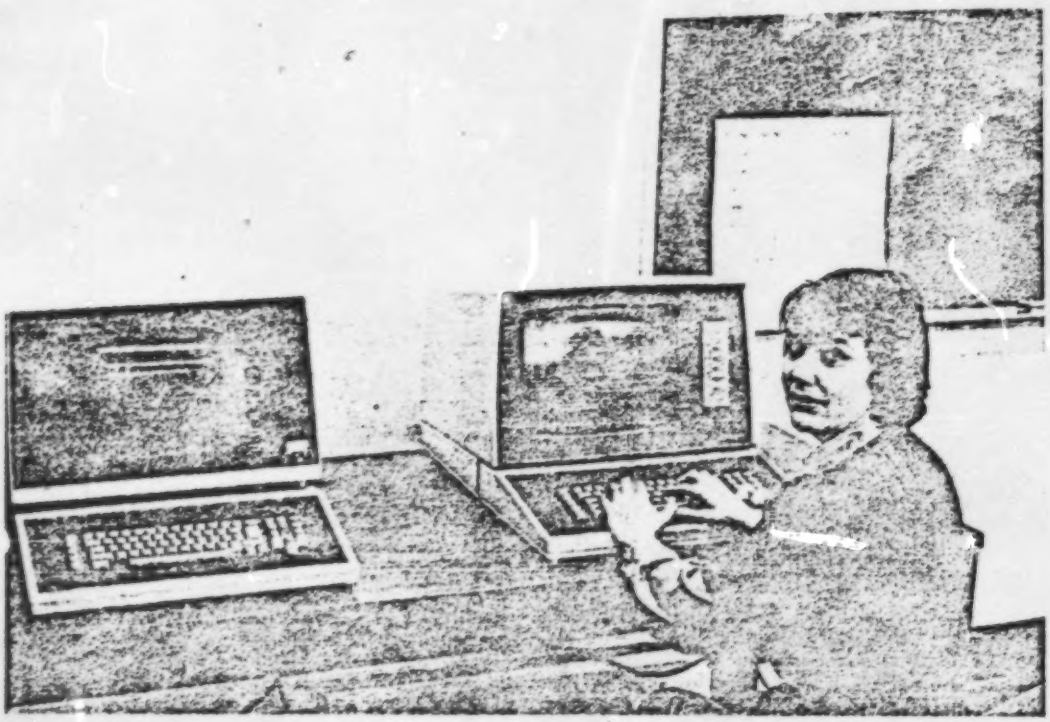
How can libraries access OCLC's on-line system?

Libraries can access OCLC's on-line system in three ways: (1) via

special cathode-ray tube terminals (OCLC Model 100s) that communicate with OCLC's computer over leased, synchronous telephone lines; (2) via teletype-like terminals that come on-line to OCLC through time sharing network such as TYMNET; and (3) via teletype-like terminals that are linked to the on-line system by placing a telephone call over the network of telephone lines normally used by dial-direct telephone calls. Most OCLC users access OCLC's on-line system via the first method.

What does a cathode-ray tube terminal look like?

Most OCLC participating libraries use OCLC Model 100 cathode-ray tube terminals. The terminal has a television-type screen and typewriter-like keyboard. (See illustration below)



What are the methods of gaining access to the OCLC data base?

There are a number of ways which can be used to gain access to the OCLC data base. It can be searched by Library of Congress card number, OCLC control number, ISBN (International Standard Book Number), ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) and CODEN (a unique standardized alphabetic code applied to serial titles). It can also be searched by author, author-title, and title only through the use of OCLC pre-defined search keys.

What library functions can be performed on an OCLC terminal?

There are numerous functions which can be performed on an OCLC terminal. For the Acquisitions Department of the library, the terminal can be used for pre-order searching, searching for bibliographic information and searching for book selection purposes. For the Catalog Department, the terminal can be used to catalog a book, a serial, or other types of material by using an existing cataloging record already in the data base and have catalog card set produced. It can also be used to input a new record, edit a record, create a new record for a different edition from an existing record, and correct your own record already in the data base if no other libraries have used that record. By attaching a printer to the terminal, you can have hard copies of bibliographic records printed in less than one minute. The terminal can also be used by interlibrary loan staff to locate interlibrary loan requests. For the Reference Department, if a considerable amount of its library collection is in the data base, the terminal can be used as an on-line public catalog by patrons and reference librarians.

What does a bibliographic record look like on OCLC terminal screen?

The record on the screen looks different from traditional catalog card format. This format is called Library of Congress MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging) format. (See sample below)

```
Type: a Bib lvl: m Lang: eng
Form:    Int lvl:    ISBN: 0262070367
Card no: 78-113725 OCLC no: 132366 Cat'g source: LC ₱
₱
▷ 1 050 0   HV1437.N4 ǂb G63 ₱
▷ 2 082     362/.9746/8 ₱

▷ 3 100 10  Goldenberg, I. Ira, ǂd 1936- ₱
▷ 4 245 1   Build me a mountain; ǂb youth, poverty, and the creation of
settings ǂc [by] I. Ira Goldenberg. ₱
▷ 5 260 0   Cambridge, ǂb MIT Press ǂc [1971] ₱

▷ 6 300     xiv, 498 p. ǂb illus. ǂc 24 cm. ₱
▷ 7 504     Bibliography: p. 487-493. ₱
▷ 8 650  0  Social work with youth ǂz New Haven. ₱
▷ 9 650  0  Socially handicapped ǂz New Haven. ₱
▷10 650  0  Economic assistance, Domestic ǂz New Haven. ₱
₱
▷11 090     ǂb  ₱
▷12 049 __  ₱
₱
OUN KSU WSU CSU MIA AKR ANC YNG CLC DRB TEU FSK
```

What does OCLC computer line-printed catalog card look like?

The computer printed catalog card uses the same form as the traditional catalog card. It is a 3x5 catalog card with all proper headings and added entries printed and the cards are alphabetized in packs ready to be filed in specific catalogs. Samples of catalog cards are shown below:

```
Fine
Arts        Reid, Dennis R.
ND            A concise history of Canadian
240         painting [by] Dennis Reid. Toronto,
R44         Oxford University Press, 1973.
1973          319 p. illus. (part col.) 22 cm.




              1. Painting, Canadian--History.
            I. Title: A concise history of Canadian
            painting.

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```
                PAINTING, CANADIAN--HISTORY.
Fine
Arts        Reid, Dennis R.
ND            A concise history of Canadian
240         painting [by] Dennis Reid. Toronto,
R44         Oxford University Press, 1973.
1973          319 p. illus. (part col.) 22 cm.




              1. Painting, Canadian--History.
            I. Title: A concise history of Canadian
            painting.

NmU     OCT 11,'74     842671  IQFsc      74-157032
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What is the average response time of OCLC on-line system?

Due to various reasons, the response time of OCLC system in the past was less than desirable. However, in January 1976, the OCLC Board of Trustees established a goal that OCLC maintain an average response time not to exceed eight seconds. Since that time, the average response time has been less than 8 seconds. In September 1977, OCLC implemented a new technique namely Multi-Level Indexing Technique to the system, and it further reduced the average response time to 4-5 seconds.

How reliable is OCLC system?

The system is rarely inoperable on successive days, and when a problem does occur, it usually can be restored within a minute or two. Moreover, when the system does go down, only two terminals will occasionally lose data, and most of the time, there is no loss of data. Hence, it can be concluded that the hardware and software are highly reliable.

Are there workshops on OCLC where an individual may attend?

Yes. Kent State University Libraries has offered its "Workshop on the Effective Use of OCLC" many times since 1975. The five-day intensive workshop is designed chiefly for department head or the head of technical services in a library about to go on-line, or to those same individuals in a library that has been on-line for less than 6 months. For more information, contact: Ann Marie Allison, Assistant Professor, Library Administration, Kent State University Libraries, Kent, Ohio 44242.

What OCLC training manuals are available?

Many regional networks and individual libraries have developed their own training manuals and many are available upon request. However, there are some basic training manuals generally recommended for use by OCLC participants. They can be obtained from the following sources:

OCLC, 1125 Kinnear Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43212

1. Ohio College Library Center. On-Line Cataloging. Columbus, Ohio State University Libraries, 1973. $7.50

2. Ohio College Library Center. Design of Formats and Packs of Catalog Cards. Columbus, Ohio State University Libraries, 1973. $4.00

Amigos Bibliographic Council, P.O. Box 688, Richardson, Texas 75080

1. Gates, Barbara. Serials Cataloging for the Ohio College Library Center System: a manual. Rev. ed. Richardson, Tex., Amigos Bibliographic Council, 1976. $9.50 (prepaid)

2. Jurgens, Bonnie. A Self-Instructional Introduction to the OCLC Model 100 Terminal. Richardson, Tex., Amigos Bibliographic Council, 1976. $2.50

Southeastern Library Network, Suite 410, 615 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Georgia 30308

1. Southeastern Library Network. Self-Instructional Terminal Training Manual (Manual and Audio-cassettes) Atlanta, SOLINET, 1976. $30.00 (prepaid)

Pennsylvania Area Library Network, 3420 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penn. 19174

1. Manual for Operation of the OCLC 100 Terminal and the OCLC System. Rev. ed. Philadelphia, PALINET, 1975.

E. Sue Weber, Catalog Department, Libraries, State University of New York, Stony Brook, N. Y. 11790

1. Weber, E. Sue. A serials workbook: a problem-solving manual for OCLC serials catalogers. Stony Brook, N. Y., Libraries, SUNY, 1976. $1.25

There are also video tapes available from Kent State University libraries. The tapes cover three topics: finding information in the OCLC system (Part I & II), the OCLC system, and on-line cataloging. They can be purchased individually at $55.00 per tape. To order, contact Jack W. Scott, Assistant Director, University Libraries, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. The same tapes can also be borrowed from OCLC free of charge.

SELECTED READING LIST

1. Freedman, Maurice J. "The Automation of Cataloging - 1976." Library Trends v. 25, no. 3 (Jan. 1977): 703-721.

2. Hewitt, Joe A. "The Impact of OCLC: the good and the bad, as recorded by researcher Joe A. Hewitt in an epic journey to every charter library of the on-line system." American Libraries 7 (May 1976): 268-75.

3. Hopkins, Judith. "The Ohio College Library Center." Library Resources and Technical Services 17 (Summer 1973): 308-319.

4. Kilgore, Frederick G. "Computer-based Systems, a New Dimension to Library Cooperation." College and Research Libraries 34 (March 1973): 137-143.

5. _____. "Projects of the Ohio College Library Center." Illinois Libraries 55 (May 1973): 337-339.

6. _____. "The Ohio College Library Center: A User Oriented System." (In Josey, E. J., ed. New Dimensions for Academic Library Service. Scarecrow, 1975. p. 250-5)

7. Kilgore, Frederick G. and others. "The Shared Cataloging System of the Ohio College Library Center." Journal of Library Automation 5 (September 1972): 157-183.

8. Long, Philip L. "OCLC: from concept to Functioning Network." (In Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing, 1973. University of Illinois. Proceedings. University of Illinois, Graduate School of Library Science, 1973. p. 165-70)

9. Markuson, B. E. "Ohio College Library Center System: A Study of Factors affecting the Adoptation of Libraries to On-line Networks." Library Technology Reports 12 (Jan. 1976): 11-132.

10. Ohio College Library Center. Annual Report, 1967/68- Columbus, OCLC, 1968-

11. _____. Ohio College Library Center. (brochure)

12. _____. Newsletter no. 1- Columbus, OCLC, 1967-

13. Papier, Lawrence S. "Ohio College Library Center: A Briefing Paper." Arkansas Libraries 29 (Spring 1973): 11-15.

14. Plotnik, Art. "OCLC for you-- and me?! A Humanized Anatomy for Beginners." American Libraries 7 (May 1976): 258-69.

APPENDIX

Note: Except for a small increase in the charge for cataloging, which amounts to an overall increase of one percent in the Ohio inclusive first-time use (FTU) charge, there are no other scheduled price increases for OCLC products and processes in 1977/78.

SUMMARY OF OCLC CHARGES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976/77

When the OCLC Board of Trustees adopted the 1976/77 budget plan on 16 March 1976, it also set charges for OCLC products and services in addition to the First-Time-Use charge and other charges listed on page 1 of this Newsletter. The summary below lists current charges, estimated charges set by the Board on 21 October 1975, and actual charges approved by the Board on 16 March 1976 and effective 1 July 1976. In most cases, the estimated charges were higher than the charges OCLC will actually implement on 1 July 1976. Users should note that telecommunications charges are set by the Federal Communications Commission and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, not the OCLC Board of Trustees. Users should realize that since most of the charges in the summary below are based on charges made to OCLC by suppliers, the prices in the summary must be subject to change by OCLC at any time that costs to OCLC change.

PRICE SCHEDULE SUMMARY	FY 1975/76 Charges		Estimated FY 1976/77 Charges		FY 1976/77 Charges	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Catalog Cards	.034	---	.04	---	.039	---
Terminals						
1. Purchase Price	$3700.00	---	$4514.00	---	$3700.00	---
2. Terminal Installation:						
*Basic Plan (modem only)	143.90	---	143.90	---	147.84	---
**Inclusive Plan (modem & term.)	231.40	---	250.65	---	235.34	---
Terminal Maintenance (on purchased terminals)						
Monthly-maintenance agreement	47.50	---	---	---	47.50	---
Per service call	190.00	---	---	---	190.00	---
Instruction Manuals						
On-Line Cataloging	7.50	---	---	---	7.50	---
Design of Formats & Packs of Catalog Cards	4.00	---	---	---	4.00	---
Both Manuals	10.00	---	---	---	10.00	---
Processing of Catalog Profile and Pack Definition Table						
Initial start-up:						
Standard catalog profile and catalog card format (per profile)	25.00	---	30.50	---	28.75	---
Non-standard catalog profile and catalog card format (per manhour)	25.00	---	30.50	---	28.75	---
Charges and corrections (applies 30 days after initial start-up) (per manhour)	25.00	---	30.50	---	28.75	---
Off-line Services						
1. Accessions Listings:						
140 items or less (min. chg.)	10.00	---	12.20	---	11.50	---
141 items or more (per item)	.075	---	.092	---	.086	---
Changes in selected options (per change)	15.00	---	18.30	---	17.25	---
2. OCLC MARC Tape Distribution Service:						
Cost of magnetic tape, handling & delivery (per tape)	20.00	---	24.40	---	23.00	---
Credit for returned tape	5.00	---	6.10	---	5.75	---
Copying charge (per record)						
under 1,000 logical records	.030	---	.037	---	.035	---
1,001--5,000 logical records	.010	---	.012	---	.012	---
5,001-50,000 logical records	.003	---	.004	---	.004	---
over 50,000 logical records	.001	---	.001	---	.001	---
Access to OCLC Systems via TYMNET						
Log-on (per log-on)	.50	---	.61	---	.50	---
Connect Charge (per connect hour)	12.00	---	14.64	---	12.00	---

(Continued on page 5)

PRICE SCHEDULE SUMMARY (Continued from page 4)

	FY 1975/76 Charges		Estimated FY 1976/77 Charges		FY 1976/77 Charges	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Access to OCLC Systems via Dial-Up (Charges to be announced at a later date)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Public Service Terminal (Search Key Search)						
Per Search	.022	---	---	---	.022	---
Maximum charge per year (for searches)	$2280.00	---	---	---	$2280.00	---
Serials Check-In (per serial checked-in)						
Basic Plan	.034	.032	---	---	.034	.032
Inclusive Plan (Ohio)	.08	.075	---	---	.08	.075
Interlibrary Loan (per request)	---	---	---	---	.42	---
Acquisitions						
Basic First-Time Order	---	---	---	---	1.18	1.11
Purchase Order Charge	---	---	---	---	.15	---

* Established by AT&T and Federal Communications Commission

** Established by AT&T and terminal service organization

CONCEPTS AND TERMS IN OCLC'S CHARGING MECHANISMS

First-time-use (FTU) - the first time a library uses for catalog production a record already in the on-line catalog that it did not input.

Basic plan - plan for charging for OCLC's on-line services which includes only system use and does not include costs for terminal, terminal maintenance and telecommunication lines. Most libraries outside Ohio participate in the OCLC system on the basic plan.

Inclusive plan - plan for charging for OCLC's on-line services which includes base system use charge and costs for terminal, terminal maintenance and telecommunication lines. Ohio Member libraries participate in the OCLC system on the inclusive plan, as do a relatively small number of libraries outside Ohio which do not belong to regional networks. The telecommunication line charge component of an inclusive plan FTU charge may vary for a library outside Ohio depending upon that library's geographic distance from Columbus, Ohio.

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TRUSTEES APPROVE 1976/77 BUDGET PLAN - - - FTU CHARGES REVISED

The OCLC Board of Trustees unanimously approved a budget plan of $15,074,000 for OCLC in fiscal year 1976/77 at its monthly meeting in Columbus, Ohio on 16 March 1976. In adopting the budget plan the Board also reduced First-Time-Use (FTU) charges for 1976/77 which were originally set on 21 October 1975 (see OCLC Newsletter No. 89, 31 October 1975).

In 1976/77 the FTU charge for Ohio member libraries will be $2.09 gross, or $1.91 net (includes 5¢ reduction through grant from State Library of Ohio and six percent discount for annual payment in advance). For institutions participating on the basic plan, the basic FTU charge for 1976/77 will be $1.18 gross, or $1.11 net after six percent discount for annual-in-advance payment.

Both the Ohio (inclusive plan) and the basic plan FTU charges for 1976/77 are lower than those estimated charges set by the Board of Trustees on 21 October 1975. Users will recall that the Board announced the projected maximum FTU charges for 1976/77 in October 1975, eight months in advance of their effective date, to give participating institutions ample time to prepare budgets for the coming year. In developing the 1976/77 budget plan, the Board was able to trim the FTU charges to the newly announced figures.

The 1976/77 Ohio FTU charge increased 8.3 percent over the current charge, which is remarkably low considering that the overall 15¢ increase includes the 10¢ add-on charge voted by the Board on 16 September 1975 to generate working capital for the Center. Were it not for the necessary provision for working capital (10¢ added to the base FTU charge), the increase in the Ohio FTU charge for 1976/77 would have been only 2.8 percent.

CURRENT AND NEW FTU CHARGES (NET)

Fiscal Year	Ohio FTU Charge	Basic FTU Charge
1975/76	$1.76	$ .963
Estimated 1976/77 (October 1975)	$2.06 $2.06	$1.14 $1.14
Actual 1976/77 (16 March 1976)	$1.91 $1.91	$1.11 $1.11

The 1976/77 budget plan provides for expenses in the amount of $15,074,000 to earn an equivalent amount of revenue. The 1976/77 budget plan is an increase of 42.1 percent over the current budget plan of $10,608,000. The estimated number of First-Time Uses for 1976/77 is 6,023,000, as compared with 4,245,000 FTU's for the current year, 1975/76.

While the Center will earn the bulk of its revenues from First-Time Uses on the on-line shared cataloging system in 1976/77, the new budget plan marks the appearance of several charges for new services that will become available during the coming fiscal year. The new budget plan includes charges for interlibrary loan requests on the system, and a first-time-order charge for acquisitions. The charge for interlibrary loan request is experimental and may possibly be revised by the time the interlibrary loan system is activated in 1977. Net charge for a first-time order for acquisitions will be identical with the $1.11 net cataloging first-time-use charge since system usage for each activity is essentially the same, and there will be an estimated additional 15¢ for expenses required by acquisitions activity each time a purchase order is issued. The charges for acquisitions also are experimental. Charges for serials check-in and search-key searches on public use terminals remain experimental and the same as the current year.

A Summary of Charges for FY 1976/77 appears on pages 4 and 5 of this Newsletter.